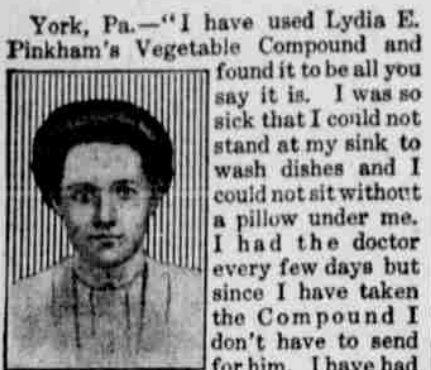


EXTREME WEAKNESS AND SUFFERING

Read How Mrs. Goodling got
Relief and Strength.



York, Pa.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found it to be all you say it is. I was so sick that I could not stand at my sink to wash dishes and I could not sit without a pillow under me. I had the doctor every few days but since I have taken the Compound I don't have to send for him. I have had three children and could not raise any of them, but since I have taken the Compound I have a bright baby boy. I advise every suffering woman to try it and get relief. It has done wonders for me."—Mrs. CATHERINE GOODLING, 138 E. King Street, York, Pa.

When a medicine has been successful in bringing health to so many, no woman has a right to say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." There must be more than a hundred thousand women in this country who, like Mrs. Goodling, have proven what wonders Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can do for weak and ailing women. Try it and see for yourself.

If there are any complications you don't understand, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Topics of the Home and Household.

When flannels have become hard and shrunken they may be restored to their former softness by soaking them in gasoline.

A cut lemon rubbed over the face or tanned portion of the skin will whiten it if used a few times. Equal parts of glycerine and lemon are an excellent remedy for chapped hands.

Very often brainworkers, girls who work in offices, find their hair gets very thin and poor, also it loses its color. An ordinary tonic is bought and does no good. What the hair wants is nourishment. The best plan is to get some ordinary castor oil, perfume it with a few drops of oil of lavender. Every night heat up a dessertspoonful of this and when fairly warm dip the tips of the fingers in and thoroughly massage the scalp, rubbing vigorously.

Skating Togs.

In the February Woman's Home Companion Grace Margaret Gould has something to say about the new styles fashion requires for the new skating craze. That skating demands a definite mode of dress is sure.

"When fashion recognizes a fad she never goes half way. The time is past when the skating outfit was 'anything to keep warm.' The Russian coat of black velvet has huge pockets hidden under the seams of the widening front panel. The skirt, which stops 11 inches from the ground, is of cloth, a bewildering whirl of black and white stripes."

A Record Death Leap for the Movies.

"Mounted on a horse," says Farm and Fireside, "Arthur Davis, a motion picture actor, rode off a precipice 83 feet high into a chasm in the Adirondacks. The wild leap terminated in a pool of water, which was dotted by sharp, ugly crags of rock. Catapulted from the great height both horse and rider struck the water at the same time. In the perpendicular descent rider and horse turned two somersaults. One of the five camera men assigned to take pictures of the unusual and daring scene fainted as rider and horse fell. Davis was fished out of the pool, the bottom of which he and the horse had touched, and was rushed in a special Pullman car to a New York City hospital. It was found that he had received a broken leg and many bruises. The horse was uninjured and swam ashore."

Dorothy Dexter.

Animal Disease Cost Country \$217,000,000 Last Year.

Farm and Fireside quotes Secretary of Agriculture Houston's report as saying that animal diseases caused farmers of the country to lose \$217,000,000 last year. Hog cholera, Texas fever and ticks and tuberculosis are the most serious scourges.

"The 1914 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was the most extensive ever known in this country. The delay in controlling it at first was due chiefly to the mild infection which made the disease hard to recognize."

"The department of agriculture disclaims responsibility for the purity of hog cholera serum even in the government-inspected plants, on the grounds that supervisory inspection cannot be as efficient as complete control. More effective control of serum manufacture is advised and plans are proposed."

ABOUT 300,000 BABIES DIE BEFORE ONE YEAR

The Census Bureau estimates that 300,000 babies died in this country last year before the age of one year, and it is stated that one-half of these deaths were needless if all mothers were strong and infants were breast-fed.

Expectant mothers should strive to increase their strength with the strength-building fats in Scott's Emulsion which improves the blood, suppresses nervousness, aids the quality of milk, and feeds the very life cells.

Physicians prescribe Scott's Emulsion; it is doubly important during nursing. No alcohol. Every druggist has it. Insist on Scott's—the white-fish-liver-oil medicine. No advanced prices. Scott & Bowne, New York, N. Y.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Congress Plods on with the
Appropriation
Bills

WATER-POWER
BILL UP FOR DEBATE

Will Endure in the Senate
for Another
Week

Washington, Feb. 28.—Saturday is rarely a crisis time at Washington. It has come under the Wilson administration to be one of the calmest of working days, and thus it was Saturday. The president, as usual on Saturday, rested much. Congress, in both branches, plodded along without show of excitement. But the cooling-off process is rapidly taking effect there. Even the more rampant pro-Germans in the membership are slowing down with reference to resolutions about defensively armed merchantmen.

One cannot quite believe the situation has at any time been as acute as some have pictured it. No thoroughly reliable canvass has been made of the House and some were put down in estimates as for congressional action who, after a little debate and reflection would certainly take a stand under the colors. For example, Representative Adamson, a robust figure as hard-headed and sensible as any that came to Congress, stood forth Saturday with a pro-Wilson statement. He said all the Georgia delegation in the House were with him.

This sort of thing is gaining momentum, and barring untoward development, the attitude of Senate and House will be much more stable within a very few days. There are high hopes that the president will carry negotiations forward successfully and that there will be small excuse for the troublemakers to encourage another outburst. Germany's willingness to discuss the matter of kind of armament which the state department regards as defensive is regarded a favorable sign.

The Senate "water-powered" again on Saturday. It seems that this bill, now under debate for quite a month, will endure before the Senate at least another week. Senator Huston of Wisconsin has a substitute bill ready, and his colleague, Senator La Follette, is coming to Washington to help fight for it. The conservationists are crying out against the Shields bill, which has been under consideration, and some modifications of the "recapture clause," so called, must probably be made, as well as certain other amendments.

The House is displaying great industry with appropriation bills, and whanged away Saturday with the postoffice supply bill. The season for hard legislative work on the floor of both houses is now well at hand.

Constructive Statesmanship.

The other day Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce volunteered a truly constructive plan. He reported to the committee in charge of the government's shipping scheme that a deposit of seal bones was lying untouched, up in the Pribiloff Islands, and suggested that the ships that Uncle Sam is soon to run could go there for a load of bones, whenever business was dull elsewhere on the map.

Fine! And if Secretary Redfield got his eye on the great drifts and lateral moraines of old boots and tin cans in the outskirts of his native town, down toward Coney Island or Jamaica bay, he would doubtless see visions of wealth for a government-owned teaming and trucking company; when the drivers were not busy hauling goods from the Brooklyn docks, or moving pianos, they could run out for a cargo of tin cans and boots, both of which have a marked value, just as old bones have. But he should be on guard lest his fellow cabinet member, Daniels, cut in ahead of him by sending the ships of the navy to the Pribiloffs.

The plain person is judged by the company he keeps; a president is to some extent judged by the advisers he keeps. Whatever rank President Wilson may receive from history, his cabinet must be classed largely as jokes. Their contributions in the way of farce-comedy have been one reason why there were fewer miles of railroad built in 1915 than in any year since the Civil war, and more commercial failures than in any year of our history; one reason why there is a thousand millions of money and credit idle in this country, instead of being at work; an excellent reason why business men of all parties are so heroically restrained in their enthusiasm, when commenting on the domestic achievements of the administration.—Boston Herald.

The Sacred Business Lunch a Snare and a Delusion.

In the March American Magazine a young man who diagnosed his own ailment after doctors had been unable to do so blames a large part of his early suffering and misery upon the business lunch.

"The sacred business luncheon is a snare and a delusion," he declares. "Two men meet at a hotel, they overeat, they smoke more than is good for them, and they talk for two hours. At the end of that time they have accomplished, perhaps, what might have been occupied fifteen minutes had one of them gone to the office of the other, instead of saying, 'Take lunch with me, and we'll fix it up.'"



Young people need
clear complexions

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use

Resinol Soap

at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication soaks and refreshes the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is cleansing it.

Resinol Soap and Ointment heal eczema and similar skin eruptions and usually stop itching instantly.

BIRTH REGISTRATION.

Matter Should Be Attended to at Once.

Has the birth of your baby been registered? If not, you should see to it that this duty is performed without delay. It may some time be of the greatest importance to your child that there be in existence an accurate legal record of his birth, date, place and parentage. Such a record serves to establish his age beyond question, and through this his right to the legal period of schooling and freedom from labor. It may also serve to establish for him various property or other legal rights which may be in dispute. There are numerous instances where the lack of this sort of record has been the cause of serious losses of inheritance and of educational and other rights.

In New York City in 1913 the birth records helped to enforce the personal or property rights of more than 138,000 persons.

It is, in most states, required by law that the doctor, midwife, or other attendant at birth shall report the birth to the registrar of births, but as this duty is not infrequently neglected, parents should investigate to see whether it has been done properly in the case of their children.

The complete registering of all births is indispensable, not only to the individual, but to the state and the nation.

The federal government can and does tell us exactly how great is the accession to our population each year by immigration, or intake from foreign lands.

At each port of landing immigration inspectors record each arrival and tell us his or her nationality, age, sex, destination and how much money each one brings. But the federal government cannot go into the states and cities and establish registration offices and tell us how many children enter each state by birth. This work must be done by each state separately. We have no national bookkeeping to account for the ebb and flow of human life as an asset and a liability of our civic organism. We have no national records to give our sanitarians and students a basis for their preventive studies. Congress by resolution has urged the states to enact and enforce suitable registration legislation. The state governments must now act.

Most of the states now have adequate laws; their enforcement, however, depends to a large extent upon popular support. This support is assured if individual parents will insist upon the registration of each birth.

New England Speaks.

Manufacturers and shippers representing the heart of New England's business interests made an impressive showing before the interstate commerce commission yesterday on the side of continuing New England's control of the Sound lines. The Panama act, aiming to separate railroad and steamship control, was intended to preserve public rights. The opinion of New England, which dreads the possibility of disjointed management of the Long Island sound shipping service, is that the public would be injured by a scattering of the New Haven's properties in that field of transportation.

New England would continue to live and thrive if the New Haven disposed of its several boat lines. But the disturbance of the shippers' fear, would be costly, and the present standard of service would not be restored at once. The railroad has spent years in the organization of its water lines. No new corporation or group of corporations could duplicate the system in a day.

President Elliott of the New Haven touched a point that is well understood by New England when he explained, in correction of the commission attorney's impression, that he was not speaking for the New Haven stockholders as against the public. Mr. Elliott takes the position that the interests of the public and of the stockholders are identical. Prosperity of a railroad property reflects public approval; hence public approval is an object of the investors. New England was a long time in learning that lesson. There is no forgetting now.

It has not been argued that the service rendered by the New Haven's boat lines would have been beyond the power of separate management. Had the New Haven not established the present system, other interests would have fallen into the opportunity. What the shippers realize, and what the stockholders of the road feel, is that the lines are in existence as a going concern; that they are an asset to the railroad and to New England, and that they cannot be transferred, now, without a loss far greater than any damage that may be inflicted upon a new theory of transportation competition.—Boston Journal.

ASK FOR AND GET

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

BELLANS
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

HAPGOOD ON THE STAND

Warren Will Case Is Aired
in the Brandeis In-
vestigation

AT WASHINGTON
ON SATURDAY

Edward Warren's Attorney
Appears Before Senate
Judiciary Committee

Washington, Feb. 28.—Norman Hapgood, former editor of Collier's Weekly, Saturday at Washington told the Senate judiciary sub-committee regarding the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court that the reason Collier's had employed Mr. Brandeis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation was because Collier's wanted to support L. R. Glavis, whose charges against Mr. Ballinger it had published and for whom Brandeis ostensibly appeared.

"We had published Mr. Glavis' charges and thought he ought to be fully supported by us," said Mr. Hapgood. "We felt that if the newspaper appeared in the litigation it would detract from the main issue. We wanted to avoid the appearance of desiring to get into the line." No attempt had been made to deceive anyone about Mr. Brandeis' employment, Mr. Hapgood said.

William S. Youngman testified at length about the Warren case, in which Mr. Brandeis was an attorney. Mr. Youngman, who was Edward Warren's attorney, said his client's complaint was that Mr. Brandeis had kept him in ignorance of the value of his father's estate and that he was not informed of large sums going into the hands of trustees as lessees.

"Mr. Brandeis furnished a sort of legal chloroform in the shape of a written opinion which put Sam Warren's brain and conscience to sleep," said Mr. Youngman.

Mr. Youngman was asked how he explained the testimony of Moorfield Storey, attorney for Fisk Warren, a brother of Edward, that he saw nothing in Samuel Warren's action of Mr. Brandeis to criticize.

Mr. Storey did not get expert accountants to go through the books and see that Mr. Brandeis' justification of the yearly report to the heirs was contradicted by the books," responded Youngman.

2,250,000 FRENCH UNDER GERMAN RULE

In Various Departments Held by the
Kaiser by Virtue of His Early
Encroachment on French
Territory.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Two and a quarter million French inhabitants still remain in the territory of the north and east occupied by the Germans. They are divided among the different departments as follows:

North	1,850,000
Aines	400,000
Ardennes	318,000
Pay de Calais	280,000
Mensil	150,000
Meuse	80,000
Somme	75,000
Marne	50,000
Oise	50,000
Vosges	6,000

In all these regions, fresh beef is worth \$1.25 a pound and eggs bring fifteen cents each. Even at these prices, they are obtainable with difficulty by those who can afford such costly luxuries. The entire civilian population excepting the Germans who have immigrated since the occupation began, would suffer but for the efforts of the American relief commission in cooperation with relief movements in Spain and Holland, according to Maurice Barres of the French academy. Even with generous aid of America and other neutrals, it has been necessary to apportion the provisions in limited quantities and with great care. Each family receives daily a card entitling it to a distribution of about eight ounces of provisions per head, including six and one-half ounces of flour, one ounce of rice, one and one-half ounces of lard or bacon, one-half ounce of peas or beans, three-fourths of an ounce of sugar, one-fourth ounce of salt and one-half ounce of coffee. The average French working man consumes on the average two pounds of provisions a day, so that he now obliged to live on the fourth of what he is accustomed to. The production of the soil has been exhausted largely by requisitions for the German troops.

Fifty thousand children in the region of Longwy are nearly all of them without proper clothing, and the same situation is said to exist throughout the occupied regions, it being almost impossible to find clothing at prices which the impoverished population is able to pay. Poorly nourished and insufficiently clad, these people are the object of a great deal of anxiety on account of their exposure to disease and epidemics.

Supplies sent into the region for the relief of the population have not been interfered with by the German authorities, but have reached their destinations through the efforts of the American representatives located at Lille, Valenciennes, Vervins, Charleville, and Longwy. The distribution is in the hands of local committees of French volunteers under the direction of the Americans. The French nation relief committee, impressed with the urgent need of further relief in the form of clothing as well as provisions, is issuing an appeal for clothing, supplies and money from Frenchmen inhabiting unoccupied regions. The supplies contributed locally are forwarded to the population through the good offices of the Swiss government.

GREAT STRAIN PUT ON GEN. GALLIENI

French Strategist, Despite His 67 Years,
is an Indefatigable Worker and
is at His Work at 5 in
the Morning.

Paris, Feb. 26.—General Gallieni's great vigor and energy are being put to a severe strain in the war office. He begins work at 5 o'clock in the morning and keeps at it all day notwithstanding his 67 years, but, with all his application, he finds the day's work is never finished when night comes.

To say anything of the responsibility of conducting the French military operations, he has to receive frequent visits from a considerable number of the 600 deputies and 300 senators; he has to attend meetings of the cabinet, participating in the deliberations of the French war council and of the allies' committee of the Senate two or three times a week to give information regarding the progress of the war, and he has to attend sessions of the chamber and Senate on every occasion when military questions are discussed, and frequently to reply to one or two interpellations by members.

All that would be insufficient to exhaust Gallieni's energy, but he has in addition to reply either from the speaker's stand in the chamber or through the journal official to all sorts of questions posed in writing by the members of Parliament. These questions occupy from a dozen pages upwards every day, covering the widest imaginable range of subjects. The minister of war, of course, does not personally conduct that correspondence, but since the reply engages his responsibility as minister, he must in each case know that the information is exact.

"You force me to follow a profession that is not mine," General Gallieni said in a recent debate from the speaker's stand of the chamber in a moment of pathetic despair. The profession to which he referred was that of debater and of general intelligence agent for the benefit of the deputies. On a single day the minister of war was interrogated 119 times. The following specimens give an idea of the range of questions:

"How many buildings were requisitioned for use as hospitals before October 1, 1915; how many have been requisitioned since October 1, 1915; how many hotels were there among them?"

"Why are the daily reports of officers in charge of hospitals sometimes signed by head nurses?"

"If such and such a paragraph of such and such a section of such and such a chapter of such and such a law was applied in such a case; if so; why? If not, why not?"

"If it is true that in certain hospitals the patients of the same ward are allowed to take the aid only twice a week and in squads of only six at a time, and why?"

"Why in some sections of the army do men sleep with their clothes on?"

Such cases have done more than anything else to call the attention of the public to the impositions that certain members of Parliament make upon the minister's time. It has developed a decided current of opinion in favor of measures to put a stop to it. One proposition favored the adjournment of the session by the president under the powers conferred upon him by the constitution of 1875. On the other hand, the Socialists and Republican Socialists have proposed the nomination of a permanent commission of 44 members with power to visit any part of the front and any military establishment or quarters behind the front.

What's the Matter with the Office Boy?

In the March Woman's Home Companion a descendant of old Gargamand tells the office boy what is the matter with him. Among other things he says: "There are a lot of young fellows in the world who sit smiling at their desks, expecting that someday the president will pass by and take a fancy to them and promote them over the heads of their companions. Things aren't done that way outside of story books. The boy who gets promoted is the one who breaks into the president's office some day and says, 'Sir, I've been down here nights lately, and I've worked out this plan by which we can save \$10,000 in the office next year.' The sort of talk arouses a business man's interest in a boy. If you want some man to 'take an interest' in your boy and 'push him ahead,' make him understand first of all, that he has got to learn to talk in language like that."

"Two women can advise a man, but not at the same time," says Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson in the March Woman's Home Companion.



WESTERN UNION
Sets the Miles at Naught

A business campaign
of Day Letters and
Night Letters will
quickly prove distance an imaginary
barrier and clock time
only a comparison.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Some Easy Marks

By M. QUAD

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To let you into a part of the plot at the beginning, so that it may not be so great a puzzle to your brain, it may be stated that there was a widow named Ridgeway living at Colville, a town of 2,000 inhabitants.

There was living, also, at Beach Hill a lawyer named Hammond. Beach Hill and Colville were forty miles apart, but the lawyer and the widow had somehow become acquainted, and perhaps they would have fallen in love had either been able to support the other. Five miles from Beach Hill was a place called Widowville. There was a good reason for it. Five widowers, all farmers, had built their houses there. Each widower had a lot of children, numbering from five to eight.

Between Beach Hill and Widowville was a farm of eighty acres called the Lester farm. In seven years it had had five tenants. The soil was so poor that they all starved out. This farm the Widow Ridgeway leased.

Of course the five widowers of Widowville heard of the widow's arrival and what she proposed to do, and they picked up their ears and said that something would be doing. Enos Cook, who had the biggest number of children, was the first one to drive over and introduce himself.

Jason Turner was the next caller, and he went over the same ground and came away feeling just as good. So it was with Luke Harper, Moses Swift and Philetus Johnson. All looked upon the Widow Ridgeway as a prize to be won, and each one determined in his own mind to win her, though he didn't say anything to the others about it.

Two weeks had passed when they all called again, and this time their talk with the widow was more free. It was at the third call that the plot developed. If the farmers could spare a little time from their own work they might plow a little and plant a little for her and thus help her along. Of course they would. They would be only too glad to do it. What crop did the widow think would pay her best? She promptly answered that potatoes would probably be the best selling crop. How many acres? Why, she had figured out that about sixty acres would be the right thing.

Sixty acres of potatoes! Why, the average farmer thinks he has a big planting if he puts in ten. The widowers elevated their eyebrows in something like horror, but after a conference lasting an hour it was agreed to come to the widow's fireside. When it

came time for plowing the five brought their teams and plows and worked happily together. When they couldn't come themselves they sent their hired men. Sixty acres is a big field, but it was eventually plowed and dragged. It was then that the widow made an announcement. She gathered together the five hired men at the back door and said:

"My friends, do not think I lack modesty when I tell you that I know you are all in love with me and intend to propose marriage. I like you all. You are good and true men. I cannot as yet say that I prefer one to another, but I am going to carry out a plan. The one that does the most for me in this matter of the potato crop I shall look upon as being the most worthy to become my husband."

Satisfaction gleamed in the eyes of every widower.

To plant sixty acres of ground takes a heap of seed potatoes. The widow didn't have a peck. The five farmers chipped in and bought them for her. They planted them for her. When it was time they plowed them out and hoed them for her. Again, when it was time they dug them for her. When the tubers were ripe for digging the potato trust sent a man to offer 50 cents a bushel, which was the usual price. Two weeks later, after it had been ascertained that not another potato would be offered for sale in that part of the state, it raised its offer to 75 cents, and the widow took it.

When the last potato had been loaded up and drawn away the widow Ridgeway gave a banquet to the five farmers, and it was known that her choice was to be announced. The farmers noticed that eight plates were placed on the table. That meant two more persons were to sit down. They arrived. It was Lawyer Hammond and the Baptist preacher from the village. What business had brought them? Inquired each farmer of himself, but no one had solved the question when the banquet was finished, and the lawyer rose up and said:

"Gentlemen, this has been a great race between you should have the widow's heart and hand. You have all done nobly. Each one of you has shown himself to be a good and true man. In fact, you all have been so worthy of this good woman's love that she cannot decide which one of you to accept. She cannot marry the whole five of you, as you must know, and rather than give herself to one and make the four others miserable for life she has decided to marry the sixth man, which is me." The marriage took place, but there were five men who did not smile nor offer a congratulation. Their faces were very solemn as they slid out of the house and started for their homes, and on their way thither each one remarked to himself:

"Gad darn my cats and dogs! If any one had told me that I was such an easy mark I'd have licked him all over a ten acre lot!"

The Only Day
To Use Coffee

FEB. 30TH

"There's a Reason"
for

POSTUM
Every Day!